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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/571,146	07/17/2006	David Morton	4781075	3651
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Davidson, Davidson & Kappel, LLC 485 7th Avenue 14th Floor New York, NY 10018			EXAMINER	
			ALSTRUM ACEVEDO, JAMES HENRY	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/571,146	MORTON ET AL.
	Examiner JAMES H. ALSTRUM ACEVEDO	Art Unit 1616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-24, 27-33 and 35-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-24, 27-33, and 35-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 09 March 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/6/07, 6/22/08, 3/9/06
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-24, 27-33, and 35-42 are pending. Applicants' cancelled claims 25-26 and 34; amended claims 1-24 and 27-33; and introduced new claims 35-42 in a preliminary amendment submitted on March 9, 2006.

Priority

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Specification

The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 16-24, 27, 29-32, 35, and 41-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Curtet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,895,726) (IDS reference).

Applicants claim (1) a method of making composite particles comprising jet milling active particles in the presence of additive particles and (2) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the products made by (1).

In Preparation I, Curtet discloses the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition comprising (i) fenofibrate (i.e. an active agent) and (ii) sodium lauryl sulfate (i.e. an additive material) by co-micronizing (i) and (ii) with an air-jet micronizer (i.e. a jet mill) to obtain a powder with a median particle size of three microns (col. 2, lines 26-42). After the first step disclosed in Curtet's preparation, Curtet has reduced to practice Applicants' claimed method.

Curtet teaches that the co-micronization of fenofibrate and solid surfactant leads to improved dissolution of the active principle and bio-availability (col. 1, lines 28-43 and 52-56). the powder obtained has a mean particle size of less than 15 microns, particularly preferably less than 5 microns (col. 1, lines 61-66). Regarding the recitation of the additive material forming a coating on the active material and the recited FPF(ED) and FPF(MD) properties, because Curtet's method utilizes the same required steps and materials recited in Applicants' method, Curtet's composition after the first step, must exhibit the same properties. Regarding claim 35, because Curtet does not state that the air-jet milling was performed *in vacuo* or under inert conditions it is reasonable to conclude that the milling was done in the presence of air. Thus, Applicants' claims are properly anticipated by Curtet's teachings.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Applicant Claims
2. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
3. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue, and resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 7-12, 16-24, 27, 29-32, 35-36, and 39-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Curtet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,895,726) (IDS reference).

Applicant Claims

Applicants claim a method and composition as described above, wherein the method may be practiced at different temperatures and pressures and the MMAD of the resulting particles is not more than 1 micron.

Determination of the Scope and Content of the Prior Art (MPEP §2141.01)

The teachings of Curtet are set forth above.

Ascertainment of the Difference Between Scope the Prior Art and the Claims
(MPEP §2141.012)

Curret is silent regarding the temperature and pressure used in the disclosed jet-milling and teaches an overlapping range of particle size (i.e. less than 5 microns). Curret's teachings render the claims obvious, as explained below.

Finding of Prima Facie Obviousness Rationale and Motivation
(MPEP §2142-2143)

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to a person of ordinary skill at the time of the instant invention to vary the temperature and pressure utilized during the jet milling, because varying temperature and pressure is a routine modification of processes in the art. Thus an ordinary skilled artisan would have been motivated to experiment with the temperature and pressure utilized during Curret's jet milling process and would have had an expectation of successfully modifying the temperature and pressure used in said jet milling process, absent evidence of the criticality of the temperature and pressure recited in Applicants' claims. Regarding the overlapping particle size, a *prima facie* case of obviousness necessarily exists when the prior art range overlaps or touches a claimed range, such as in the instant rejection. MPEP § 2144.05. Applicants' data is noted. Applicants' data is not commensurate in scope with Applicants' claims (i.e. it is limited to the combination of specific active agents [i.e. apomorphine and clobozam] with specific additive materials [i.e. magnesium stearate, lecithin, or L-leucine]). Therefore, the claimed invention, as a whole, would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, because the combined teachings of the prior art is fairly suggestive of the claimed invention.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1, 5-8, 11-12, 16-20, 23-24, 27, and 35 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 4, 24, 27-29, and 31-33 of copending Application No. 10/433,072 (copending ‘072).¹ Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both sets of recited claims claim methods of making particles comprising co-jet milling particles of active material with particles of additive material and both claim sets claim pharmaceutical compositions produced by said method. Independent claim 1 of the instant application is described above. Independent claim 1 of copending ‘072 claims a method of making composite particles for use in a pharmaceutical composition for pulmonary

administration comprising a milling step in which particles of active material are milled in the presence of particles of additive material, wherein the milling comprises one of three possibilities, including jet milling, and the additive material is dispersed over the active material (i.e. coated).

The primary difference between claim 1 of the instant application and claim 1 of copending '072, is that copending '072 recites different alternative milling procedures and recites that agglomerates of the particles of active and additive material are both broken up. These differences nonetheless do not distinguish the claims of the instant application from the claims of copending '072; because the claims of the instant application recite the same co-jet milling step as is contemplated by the claims of copending '072 and would necessarily have the same or substantially similar result of breaking up agglomerates of active and/or additive particles. Regarding claim 35, because the claims of copending '072 do not state that the jet milling is performed *in vacuo* or under inert conditions it is reasonable to conclude that the milling is done in the presence of air.

Regarding the recitation of different temperatures or pressures in the claims of the instant application, varying the temperature and pressure utilized during jet milling would be a routine modification of the jet-milling processes of copending '072, absent the demonstration of the criticality of a particular temperature and/or pressure range or value. Concerning overlapping particle size ranges, a *prima facie* case of obviousness necessarily exists when the prior art range overlaps or touches a claimed range, such as in the instant rejection. MPEP § 2144.05. Thus an ordinary skilled artisan would have been motivated to experiment with the temperature and

¹ Applicants are advised that copending '072 has been allowed. Upon issuance of copending '072 as a U.S. patent

pressure utilized during the jet milling process of copending '072 and would have had an expectation of successfully modifying the temperature and pressure used in said jet milling process. Therefore, a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention would have found claims 1, 5-8, 11-12, 16-20, 23-24, 27, and 35 *prima facie* obvious over claims 1, 4, 24, 27-29, and 31-33 of copending Application No. 10/433,072 (copending '072).

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1-2, 5-8, 11-12, 16-24, 27, 35-36, and 39-40 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 20, 33-35, 37, 39, 42-43, and 59-51 of copending Application No. 10/433,185 (copending '185). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both sets of recited claims claim methods of making particles comprising co-jet milling particles of active material with particles of additive material and both claim sets claim pharmaceutical compositions produced by said method. Independent claim 1 of the instant application is described above. Independent claim 1 of copending '185 claims a method of preparing microparticles for use in a pharmaceutical composition for pulmonary administration comprising milling particles of active material are milled in the presence of particles of hydrophobic material (e.g. magnesium stearate or a phospholipid) material, wherein the milling comprises one of three possibilities, including jet milling, and the hydrophobic material is dispersed over the active material (i.e. coated).

The primary difference between claim 1 of the instant application and claim 1 of copending '185, is that copending '185 recites different alternative milling procedures and recites that agglomerates of the particles of both active and hydrophobic material are broken up, and the resulting microparticles exhibit delayed dissolution of the active substance. These differences nonetheless do not distinguish the claims of the instant application from the claims of copending '185; because the claims of the instant application recite the same co-jet milling step as is contemplated by the claims of copending '185 and would necessarily have the same or substantially similar result of breaking up agglomerates of active and/or additive particles. Regarding claim 35, because the claims of copending '185 do not state that the jet milling is performed *in vacuo* or under inert conditions it is reasonable to conclude that the milling is done in the presence of air. Regarding the recitation of different temperatures or pressures in the claims of the instant application, varying the temperature and pressure utilized during jet milling would be a routine modification of the jet-milling processes of copending '185, absent the demonstration of the criticality of a particular temperature and/or pressure range or value. Concerning overlapping particle size ranges, a *prima facie* case of obviousness necessarily exists when the prior art range overlaps or touches a claimed range, such as in the instant rejection. MPEP § 2144.05. Thus an ordinary skilled artisan would have been motivated to experiment with the temperature and pressure utilized during the jet milling process of copending '185 and would have had an expectation of successfully modifying the temperature and pressure used in said jet milling process. Therefore, a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention would have found claims 1-2, 5-8, 11-12, 16-24, 27, 35-36, and 39-40 *prima facie*

obvious over 20, 33-35, 37, 39, 42-43, and 59-51 of copending Application No. 10/433,185 (copending '185).

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1-2, 5, 7-8, 11-12, 16-17, 21-22, 27, 29-33, 35, and 41-42 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 9 of copending Application No. 10/552,326 (copending '326) (US filing date of March 9, 2006). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both sets of recited claims claim methods of making particles comprising co-jet milling particles of active material with particles of additive material and both claim sets claim pharmaceutical compositions produced by said method. Independent claim 1 of the instant application is described above. Dependent claim 9 of copending '326 claims a passive dry powder inhaler device comprising a dry powder formulation comprising (i) apomorphine and a metal stearate, wherein upon actuation of the device, a dosing efficiency at 5 microns of at least 70% is achieved, and wherein the composite active particles of the pharmaceutical composition are prepared by jet milling apomorphine particles (i.e. active particles) in the presence of metal stearate additive material. Claim 9 of copending '326 anticipates claims 1-2, 5, 16, 29, and 33 of the instant application.

Regarding the remaining claims of the instant application, these claims are an obvious modification of claim 9 of copending '326 as articulated below. The differences between the remaining claims of the instant application and claim 9 of copending '326 is that copending '326

explicitly recites an overlapping particles size and/or dosing efficiency. Regarding claim 35, because the claim 9 of copending '326 does not state that the jet milling is performed *in vacuo* or under inert conditions it is reasonable to conclude that the milling is done in the presence of air.

Regarding the recitation of different temperatures or pressures in the claims of the instant application, varying the temperature and pressure utilized during jet milling would be a routine modification of the jet-milling processes recited in claim 9 of copending '326, absent the demonstration of the criticality of a particular temperature and/or pressure range or value. Concerning overlapping particle size ranges, a *prima facie* case of obviousness necessarily exists when the prior art range overlaps or touches a claimed range, such as in the instant rejection. MPEP § 2144.05. Thus an ordinary skilled artisan would have been motivated to experiment with the temperature and pressure utilized during the jet milling process of copending '326 and would have had an expectation of successfully modifying the temperature and pressure used in said jet milling process. Therefore, a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention would have found claims 1-2, 5, 2-8, 11-12, 16-17, 21-22, 27, 29-33, 35, and 41-42 *prima facie* obvious over claim 9 of copending Application No. 10/552,326 (copending '326).

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1, 7-8, 11-16, 28, and 35-38 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-3, 5-9, and 26 of copending Application No. 11/791,385 (copending '385). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both sets of

recited claims claim methods of making particles comprising co-jet milling particles of active material with particles of additive material and both claim sets claim pharmaceutical compositions produced by said method. Independent claim 1 of the instant application is described above. Dependent claim 26 of copending '385 claims a method of preparing a powder formulation wherein active particles are co-milled with an additive material, carrier particles are separately co-milled with an additive material and the co-milled active and carrier particles are combined, and wherein the milling is selected from ball milling, jet milling, or milling using a high pressure homogenizer, or combination thereof.

The primary difference between claim 1 of the instant application and claim 26 of copending '385, is that claim 26 of copending '385 recites different alternative milling procedures and specifies that carrier particles can be separately co-milled with additive material. These differences nonetheless do not distinguish the claims of the instant application from the claims of copending '385; because the claims of the instant application recite the same co-jet milling step as is contemplated by the claims of copending '385. Regarding claim 35, because the claims of copending '385 do not state that the jet milling is performed *in vacuo* or under inert conditions it is reasonable to conclude that the milling is done in the presence of air. Regarding the recitation of different temperatures or pressures in the claims of the instant application, varying the temperature and pressure utilized during jet milling would be a routine modification of the jet-milling processes of copending '385, absent the demonstration of the criticality of a particular temperature and/or pressure range or value. Dependent claims 5-6 of copending '385, evidences that it would have been an obvious modification of the claimed method of copending '385 to utilize carrier particles having a median diameter between 3 microns and 40 microns and

active particles with a diameter of less than 10 microns. These particle size ranges for carrier and active particles, respectively, overlap with the ranges recited in the dependent claims of the instant application. Concerning overlapping particle size ranges, a *prima facie* case of obviousness necessarily exists when the prior art range overlaps or touches a claimed range, such as in the instant rejection. MPEP § 2144.05. Thus an ordinary skilled artisan would have been motivated to experiment with the temperature and pressure utilized during the jet milling process of copending '385 and would have had an expectation of successfully modifying the temperature and pressure used in said jet milling process. Regarding claims 16 and 28, it is the Examiner's position that a method of making a powder formulation comprising particles of active, additive material, and carrier necessarily results in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition. Therefore, a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention would have found claims 1, 7-8, 11-16, 28, and 35 *prima facie* obvious over claims 1-3, 5-9, and 26 of copending Application No. 11/791,385 (copending '385).

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Conclusion

The art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Pre-grant publications (i) US 2008/0127972 and (ii) US 2006/0147389 are not prior art, but are considered relevant, because these are the pre-grant publications of co-pending application Nos. (i) 11/791,385 and (ii) 10/571,184, respectively.

Claims 1-24, 27-33, and 35-42 are rejected. No claims are allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James H. Alstrum-Acevedo whose telephone number is (571) 272-5548. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, ~10:00-6:00 and Saturdays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johann Richter can be reached on (571) 272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/James H Alstrum-Acevedo/
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